## **Supplemental Materials**

Supplementary file appendix 1. Urinary cotinine <sup>a</sup> levels in adults (≥18 years) pre and post an indoor hookahonly social event, by smoking status (N=208).

	Hookah-only Social Event (N=208)					
-	ng/mL <sup>b</sup>				Ratio <sup>c</sup>	- 1
AUT 1 1 G 1 ( 105)	Pre Event		Po	Post Event		$p^{\mathrm{d}}$
All Hookah Smokers (n=105)	157.1	250.5	202.2	2545		0.001
$M \pm SD^e$		± 259.5		± 354.5	0.0	<0.001
GM (95% CI) <sup>f</sup>		(8.5-27.0)		(99.9-184.2)	8.9	
Median (5-95percentile)	41.3	(0.2-699.9)	146.7	(14.4-984.9)	3.6	
(Minimum-Maximum)		(0.03-1135.0)		(0.2-1733.6)		
% above LOD (Freq/n) g, h, i	98%	(101/103)	100%	(104/104)		
Daily Hookah Smokers (n=20)						
$M \pm SD$		$\pm 246.4$		$\pm 320.3$		<0.001
GM (95% CI)		(61.8-268.6)		(147.1-560.9)	2.2	
Median (5-95percentile)	174.3	(2.7-780.6)	397.5	(17.8-1119.6)	2.3	
(Minimum-Maximum)		(1.6-1032.8)		(1.8-1182.1)		
% above LOD (Freq/n)	100%	(20/20)	100%	(20/20)		
Weekly Hookah Smokers (n=46)						
$M \pm SD$	191.1	$\pm 288.9$	343.5	$\pm 368.8$		< 0.001
GM (95% CI)	32.6	(15.1-70.1)	176.0	(117.9-262.9)	5.4	
Median (5-95percentile)	76.8	(0.2-964.5)	158.5	(15.8-959.2)	2.1	
(Minimum-Maximum)		(0.1-1135.0)		(2.3-1733.6)		
% above LOD (Freq/n)	100%	(46/46)	100%	(46/46)		
Occasional Hookah Smokers (n=39)						
$M \pm SD$	65.4	$\pm 198.97$	175.8	$\pm 318.0$		< 0.001
GM (95% CI)	1.9	(0.75-4.5)	66.7	(38.9-114.4)	35.1	
Median (5-95percentile)	0.8	(0.03-699.9)	71.6	(1.0-984.9)	89.5	
(Minimum-Maximum)		(0.03-993.8)		(0.2-1709.9)		
% above LOD (Freq/n)	95%	(35/37)	100%	(38/38)		
Non-Smokers (n=103)						
$M \pm SD$	0.9	$\pm 1.61$	2.0	$\pm 5.44$		< 0.001
GM (95% CI)	0.3	(0.2-0.4)	0.9	(0.7-1.1)	3.0	
Median (5-95percentile)	0.3	(0.03-4.7)	0.9	(0.2-5.1)	3.0	
(Minimum-Maximum)		(0.03-9.9)		(0.03-43.9)		
% above LOD (Freq/n)	83%	(85/102)	98%	(100/102)		
	p <sup>j</sup>		p <sup>j</sup>		p k	
Daily vs. Weekly	0.046		0.084		0.270	
Daily vs. Occasional	< 0.001		< 0.001		0.001	
Daily vs. Non-smoker	< 0.001		< 0.001		< 0.001	
Weekly vs. Occasional	< 0.001		0.003		0.053	
Weekly vs. Non-smoker	< 0.001		< 0.001		< 0.001	
Occasional vs. Non-smoker	0.001		< 0.001		< 0.001	
A Catining is a match ality of missting						

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Cotinine is a metabolite of nicotine.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> Cotinine values are not corrected with creatinine (ng/mL).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup> Ratio = Ratio of post to pre hookah event cotinine GMs and medians.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>d</sup> p Hookah events: pre vs. post event.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>d</sup> p values were derived from Wilcoxon signed-rank tests.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm e}$  M  $\pm$  SD = Arithmetic mean and Standard Deviation.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>f</sup> GM (95% CI) = Geometric mean and 95% Confidence Interval.

g % Above LOD = Percentage of urine samples above the Limit of Detection (LOD); cotinine LOD = 0.1 ng/mL.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>h</sup> Freq/n = Frequency of samples with levels above the LOD / n-size of samples per group.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>i</sup> Missing values due to interference (n=4) or missing urine samples (n=1).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>j</sup> p Cotinine levels by smoking frequency status.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>k</sup> p Pre to post event change in cotinine levels by smoking frequency status.

j, k p values were derived from Mann-Whitney U tests.

Significant levels are bolded; two-tailed alpha level p < 0.05.

Supplementary file appendix 2. Urinary levels of cotinine a pre and post hookah-only indoor social events at hookah-lounges vs. at home, by smoking status (N=208).

## **Hookah Lounge** Home Hookah-only Social Event (n=108) Hookah-only Social Event (n=100) ng/mL ng/mL Pre Event $p^{d}$ Post Event Ratio b $p^{c}$ Pre Event Post Event Ratio b All Hookah Smokers (n=105) $M \pm SD^f$ <**0.001** 0.810 $136.4 \pm 242.9$ $300.3 \pm 348.2$ < 0.001 $178.9 \pm 276.7$ $306.2 \pm 364.7$ GM (95% CI) g 12.3 (5.5-27.4) 139.4 (92.0-211.4) 11.3 19.0 (8.1-44.7) 131.8 (82.8-209.8) 6.9 Median (5-95percentile) 30.2 (0.2-699.5) 133.4 (15.3-959.2) 4.4 67.5 (0.1-993.8) 162.6 (2.3-1057.2) 2.4 (Minimum-Maximum) (0.03-1083.5)(0.2-1709.9)(0.03-1135.0)(1.1-1733.6)% above LOD h (Freg/n) i, j 98% (52/53) 100% (54/54) 98% (49/50) 100% (50/50) Non-Smokers (n=103) $M \pm SD$ $0.9 \pm 1.7$ $3.1 \pm 7.5$ < 0.001 $0.9 \pm 1.5$ $0.9 \pm 0.9$ 0.044 0.002 GM (95% CI) 0.3 (0.2-0.5 1.2 (0.9-1.7) 4.0 0.3 (0.2-0.5) 0.6 (0.4-0.8) 2.0 Median (5-95percentile) 0.3 (0.03-4.7) 1.1 (0.3-14.8) 3.7 0.4 (0.03-5.7) 0.5 (0.1-2.7) 1.3 (Minimum-Maximum) (0.03-9.8)(0.2-44.0)(0.03-7.3)(0.03-4.1)% above LOD (Freq/n) 85% (44/52) 100% (52/52) 82% (41/50) 96% (48/50)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Cotinine is a metabolite of nicotine. Cotinine values are not corrected with creatinine (ng/mL).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> Ratio = Ratio of post to pre hookah event cotinine GMs and medians.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup> *p* Hookah lounge: pre *vs.* post event.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm d}$  *p* Home: pre *v* post event.

 $<sup>^{</sup>c,d}p$  values were derived from Wilcoxon signed-rank tests; two-tailed alpha level p < 0.05.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>e</sup> *p* Change in cotinine, hookah lounge *vs.* home.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>mathrm{e}}$  p values were derived from Mann-Whitney U tests; two-tailed alpha level p < 0.05.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm f}$  M  $\pm$  SD = Arithmetic mean and Standard Deviation.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>g</sup> GM (95% CI) = Geometric mean and 95% Confidence Interval.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>h</sup> % Above LOD = Percentage of urine samples above the Limit of Detection (LOD); cotinine LOD = 0.1 ng/mL.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>i</sup> Freq/n = Frequency of samples with levels above the LOD / n-size of samples per group.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>j</sup> Missing values: interference (n=4), missing samples (n=1).

Significant levels are bolded.